

# **PRESUPPOSITION USED IN VOICE OVER OF TANGKIS PROGRAM ON INEWS TV MEDAN**

**\*Amirul Mukmin Nasution**

**\*\*Elia Masa Gintings**

## **ABSTRACT**

**Nasution, Amirul Mukmin. 2015. *Presupposition Used in Voice Over of Tangkis Program on INews TV Medan*. A Thesis. Faculty of Languages and Arts. State University of Medan.**

This research focused on presupposition used in Voice Over of Tangkis program on Deli TV (*now iNews TV*). This research conducted by using descriptive qualitative in which the writer describes and analyze the meaning of the script of a news. The data were taken from voice over of Tangkis program on Deli TV. The findings shown that there were 305 utterances contained five from six types of presupposition. The result of this research show that voice over of Tangkis program on Deli TV tends to use Existential Presupposition (72%), Factive Presupposition (5%), Lexical Presupposition (6%), Non-Factive Presupposition (12%), and Counterfactual Presupposition (5%). The dominant type is Existential Presupposition, which means that the voice over purposed to tell the reader a news that happening to somebody especially crime such as murder and accident.

**Keyword:** *Pragmatics, Presupposition, Voice Over*

---

\*A Graduate Student of English and Literature Department

\*\*A Lecturer of English and Literature Department

## INTRODUCTION

Language is the most important communication tool in human life. By using language, we could share our opinion, idea, feeling through others. Beside that, communication is something that people must do in order to fill their daily activities. Language is also a fundamentally instrument of communication (Clark, 1985:180). They use language, but what types of language that they use to make a communication is sometimes interesting to be talked. Linguistics as the study about language, told us that language is very important, because by knowing someone's language, we may know where do they come from. Linguistics is the study that using language as its object (Martinet, 1966:157).

One of linguistics' branch is pragmatic. According to Yule (1996:3) , there are four definitions of pragmatics; (1) A study about the meaning of the speaker, (2) a study about meaning depends on its context, (3) a study about the meaning that spoken by the speaker, and (4) a study about expression that depends on the social distance which limiting the participants. Pragmatics is the study about the one way conversation that sometimes occure when we are asked for listening, not for answering what someone's says.

Pragmatics also have many branches in its study, one of it is presupposition. Presupposition is quite common in public discourse especially in political speeches, advertisements, or news. News is including in the public discourse that need to be in formal language. So, the writer will analyze the formal language that

used in one of news program in Deli TV (now iNews TV) called Tayangan Kriminal Sumatera Utara (TANGKIS).

The research questions of the present study are: What are the types of presupposition that used in Tangkis program, what is the meaning of presupposition in Tangkis Program, and what is the dominant types of presupposition in Tangkis program.

## **Presuppositions and Its Types**

### ***Presuppositions***

Linguistics, in its development, have some branches that we've studied before, such as morphology, phonology, semantics, syntax, and pragmatics. Those five are derivative of linguistics based on its level. In linguistics, pragmatics is the one of its branch according to the level. Pragmatic experts define the term differently. Yule (1996 : 3 ), for example, mentions four pragmatic definition, namely ( 1 ) field that examines the meaning of the speaker , (2 ) field that examines the meaning according to the context, (3 ) field, exceeding the study of the meaning of the uttered , examines the meaning of the communicated or communicated by the speaker , and ( 4 ) field that examines forms of expression by restricting social distance participants involved in a particular conversation.

The pragmatic is also have some branches such as Conversational Implicature, Deixis, Maxim, Presupposition, and etc. Presupposition, in simple

word, is a prediction before making argument. It means that presupposition is prediction that made by listener who is in a conversation with a speaker. Actually, presupposition is derived from the debates in the philosophy of science , especially about the nature of the referral ( anything, the object / situation , etc. ) referenced by words , phrases , or sentences and phrases referral (Nababan in Lubis (2011:61)). Speakers who have a presupposition is not a sentence. Cummings ( 1999:42 ) stated that the presuppositions are assumptions or inferences implicit in certain linguistic expressions. From the definition and understanding of the above , then we can deduce the meaning and function of presuppositions is to provide assumption or prediction that is considered appropriate to use in the spoken sentence so as to provide a conclusion or assumption of early speakers before making utterances that what would delivered is also understood by the hearer .

### ***Types of Presuppositions***

#### **1. Existential presupposition**

Existential presupposition is the assumption assumed to be committed to the existence of entities named by the speaker and assumed to be present in a noun phrase. The possessive word like “is, my, your, etc lead to a particularly strong presupposition about the existence of something.

## **2. Factive presupposition**

Factive presupposition is the assumption which is true and identified by the presence of some verbs such as know, realize, regret, glad, and other phrases involving glad. The use of these verbs triggers the presupposition that what follows is a fact.

## **3. Lexical Presupposition**

Lexical presupposition is the assumption that in using one form, the speaker can act as if another meaning will be understood.

## **4. Structural presupposition**

Structural presupposition is the assumption of certain sentence structure that is the parts of sentence structure and is already assumed to be true. The parts of sentence structure are contains of words and phrases. The speaker can use such structures to treat information as presupposed and hence to be accepted as true by listener, it can be found in the use of wh-question construction in English.

## **5. Non- Factive Presupposition**

Non- Factive Presupposition is the assumption that is assumed not to be true. Non- Factive Presupposition is identified by verbs like dream, image, pretend, etc. the use of those verbs triggers the presupposition that what follows is fiction.

## **6. Counterfactual Presupposition**

Counterfactual Presupposition is the assumption that what is presupposed is not only untrue but also the opposite of what is true is contrary to the facts. Some conditional structures, generally called counterfactual conditionals, are presupposed that the information in the if-clauses is not true at the time of utterance.

### ***Tangkis Program***

Deli TV is the first local TV station in Medan which is built in December, 18<sup>th</sup> 2005 is one of local TV station in Medan nowadays. For local contents, there are such regular contents and non-regular contents. For regular contents, Deli TV has news program such as Deli News, Tangkis, and Revisi. Tangkis, as a regular program on Deli TV which shown every Monday until Friday at 10.30 pm, is a news program which discuss about crime in North Sumatera, just like Tangkis is stand for “tayangan kriminal Sumatera Utara”. As the news program, every news which is shown in every episode of Tangkis program should be filled with some requirements of news such as wh-question, a source of the news, voice offer, evidence, place, date, and etc.

To give the explanation about what is discussed in a news, voice over are needed. Voice over is a voice which are given by the narrator to follow the video in every news on TV. Sentences which are arranged by the journalist is usually edited by the editor or scriptwriter in order to change the language style which used in the script is following the rule of news and easy to be understood by the audience.

## Methodology

This research is defined to find out the types of presupposition used by voice over of Tangkis program on Deli TV. This reasearch will use qualitative method. The source of the data will be taken from Tangkis program on Deli TV which have been shown during October 2014 until January 2015, and the data will be chosen randomly.

The data were collected by identifying types, identifying meaning, classifying the types and describing the dominant types of presupposition on the voice over of Tangkis program on Deli TV.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

### Result

No	Types of Presuppositions	Frequence	Percentage
1	Existential Presupposition	220	72 %
2	Factive Presupposition	21	6 %
3	Lexical Presupposition	17	5 %
4	Structural Presupposition	0	0
5	Non-factive Presupposition	36	12%
6	Counterfactual Presupposition	11	5%
<b>Total</b>		<b>305</b>	<b>100%</b>

The dominant type is existential presuppositions. It is caused by a large majority of the data on this study is sentences that gives information about the incident to someone, such as an accident, murder, theft, etc. Ja'far (2011: 10) stated that existential presuppositions is assumed to be present either in possessive constructions or in any definite noun phrase in the which the speakers presuppose the existence of entities

## Discussions

1. Existential presuppositions is kind of presuppositions which can be analyzed based on the object that is in a sentence uttered by the speaker.

➤ Example: usai membuat pengaduan kepada awak media ini nursiah menyampaikan minta kepada aparat yang berwajib dapat mengusut tuntas pelaku penembakan terhadap suaminya Muchtar Effendi. (Awak media, Nursiah, Aparat, Pelaku Penembakan, and Muchtar Effendi are exist)

2. Factive presupposition is kind of presupposition in which the listener regard is completely based on the type of words contained in the sentence uttered by the speaker.

➤ Example: menurut kapolres gayo lues, akbp bhakti nurmansyah, kedua pelaku sudah menjadi target polisi. ( Head of Gayo Luwes Police Department explain to the press that the suspect have become operational target. It could be a fact because finally the suspects is busted)

3. Lexical presuppositions is the kind of presuppositions which explain how listeners understand the intent of a speaker in a sentence even if the sentence does not describe the actual intent.

➤ Example: meskipun masa tahanan har akan habis dalam tahun ini namun ia kembali tersangkut dalam kasus yang sama.



(by this sentence, the speaker's purpose is to tell the listeners that HAR (the suspect) will come back to jail)

4. Structural presuppositions is the kind of presuppositions that are not found in the data at all. This is due to the characteristics of structural presuppositions which is the interrogative sentence, meanwhile the data obtained by the writer was a positive sentence or statement.
5. Non-factive presuppositions is the kind of presupposition which uttered by the speaker is not in actual reality.
  - Example: meskipun tes urin menyatakan positif/namun har tidak mengakui kalau sabu itu adalah miliknya Har (the suspect) avoid the fact by wishing that the drugs was not him)
6. Counterfactual presuppositions is the kind of presuppositions which is almost the same as the non-factive presuppositions, but the difference, adding a counterfactual presuppositions which are contrary to reality.
  - Example: tersangka terpaksa ditembak kakinya oleh petugas karena saat akan dilakukan penangkapan berusaha melarikan diri (the policemen won't shot the suspect if they were not trying to escape)

## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

### *Conclusions*

After the data have been analyzed in the chapter four, the conclusions are: there are five types of presupposition that contained in the data of Voice Over in Tangkis Program on Deli TV, they are Existential Presupposition (72%), Lexical Presupposition (5%), Factive Presupposition (6%), Non-factive Presupposition

(12%), and Counterfactual Presupposition (5%). The meaning of the data based on types of presupposition that contained in the data is to inform the readers or listeners about something happen with someone, especially crime scenes, and the dominant types of presupposition in this study is Existential Presupposition, which means Voice Over of Tangkis Program in Deli TV purposed to tell the reader a news that occur to somebody especially crime such as murder, accident, etc.

### ***Suggestions***

Based on the conclusion, it is well to suggest that; for English Department students who want to analyze presupposition in their research, can use this research as references. For the readers who want to learn more about presuppositions, can use this research as references or even comparison to other same topic by another writers, and for the study of linguistic at State University of Medan, this reasearch may increase the bank of reasearch study about presupposition as the references.

### **References**

- Ahmed, Mustafa Sazali. 2011. *Presupposition asa Pragmatic Inference toward a New Conceptualization of the Term (International Journal of Business and Social Scene)*. Sudan: Nile Valley University.
- Bloomfield, Leonard.1933. *Language*. New York: Holt, Rinheart and Winston.
- Cummings, Louise. 2005. *Pragmatics: A multidisciplinary Perspective*. New Jersey: Edinburgh University Press.

- Grundy, P. 2008. *Third Edition: Doing Pragmatics*. London: Hodder Education (Part of Hachette Livre UK)
- Havid, Ricco. 2012. *An analysis of Presupposition Used in Novel Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows (a Thesis)*. Padang: State University of Padang
- Hidayati, Sri. 2012. *Presuppositions on Selected Slogans in Outdoor Advertisements (A Thesis)*. Medan: University of North Sumatra.
- Huang, Yan. 2007. *Pragmatics*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Indriani, Dian & Nirmala, Deli. 2010. *Pragmatic Presupposition on TV Commercial Utterances (Journal of Linguistic)*. Semarang: English Department, Diponegoro University.
- Ja'far, Areej As'ad. 2011. *Entailment and Presupposition (Journal of Linguistic)*. Babylon University, Department of English.
- Leech, Geoffrey. 1993. *Prinsip-Prinsip Pragmatik*. Jakarta: Penerbit Universitas Indonesia.
- Nababan, P. W. J. 1984. *Sosiolinguistik Suatu Pengantar*. Jakarta: PT Remeja Rusdakarya.
- Thomans, Jenny. 1995. *Meaning in Interaction: An Introduction to Pragmatics*. New York: Longman.
- Yule, George. 1996. *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Yule, George. 1998. *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Yule, George. 2006. *The Study of Language*. London: Cambridge University Press.
- Clark, H. H. (1985). *Language use and language users*. In G. Lindzey & E. Aronson (Eds.), *Handbook of social psychology* (3rd ed., pp. 179–231). New York: Harper and Row.
- Martinet, Andre. 1966. *Elements of General Linguistics*. Vol. 2, No. 2 (May, 1966), pp. 151-186. France: Springer.
- Lubis, Hamid Hasan. 2011. *Analisis Wacana Pragmatik*. Bandung: Angkasa.